AIMS AND TYPES OF PATROLS
WORKSHEET

1) Which of these is not an aim of patrolling?

☐ To obtain up-to-date and accurate information as a result of which a commander can plan an operation.

☐ To dominate the ground between a commander’s own unit and that of the enemy, thus making it easier and safer for his own patrols to gather information and more difficult for the enemy patrols to achieve similar results.

☐ To interrogate POWs and gain information by methods that the Genève Convention would class as unlawful.

☐ To destroy and disrupt enemy forces, particularly those which may try to infiltrate the commander’s own positions or between neighboring positions.

(ONE MARK)

2) How many main types of patrol are there?

☐ 1.

☐ 4.

☐ 3.

☐ 2.

(ONE MARK)

3) Which of these is not a main type of patrol?

☐ Reconnaissance patrols.

☐ Standing patrols.

☐ Fighting patrols.

☐ Advance Patrols.

(ONE MARK)

4) When talking about Reconnaissance Patrols, which one of these statements is false?

☐ A reconnaissance patrol is usually one NCO and three cadets, which gain information by observation and operate generally by stealth.

☐ A reconnaissance patrol is used for obtaining details of enemy minefields and the extent of enemy positions.

☐ A reconnaissance patrol is used for checking our wire and/or minefields at first or last light.

☐ A reconnaissance patrol denies enemy patrols freedom of action in No Man’s land.

(ONE MARK)
5) **When talking about Standing Patrols, which one of these statements is false?**

- [ ] A standing patrol is usually one NCO and three cadets which gain information of enemy movement and prevent or disrupt enemy infiltration.
- [ ] A standing patrol is used for keeping other patrols safe.
- [ ] A standing patrol is used for watching over dead ground in front of and between friendly localities.
- [ ] A standing patrol is used for watching over minefields and obstacles.  

(ONE MARK)

6) **When talking about Fighting Patrols, which one of these statements is false?**

- [ ] A fighting patrol is used for denying enemy patrols freedom of action in No Man’s land.
- [ ] A fighting patrol is used for carrying out raids.
- [ ] A fighting patrol is used obtaining details of enemy minefields and the extent of enemy positions.

(ONE MARK)

7) **Successful patrolling calls for a high standard of?**

- [ ] Team work.
- [ ] Individual training.
- [ ] Initiative.
- [ ] All of the above.

(ONE MARK)

**Total Marks ____/7 Percentage_____%**
AIMS AND TYPES OF PATROLS
WORKSHEET (Answers)

1) Which of these is not an aim of patrolling?

- ☐ To obtain up-to-date and accurate information as a result of which a commander can plan an operation.
- ☐ To dominate the ground between a commander’s own unit and that of the enemy, thus making it easier and safer for his own patrols to gather information and more difficult for the enemy patrols to achieve similar results.
- ☑ To interrogate POWs and gain information by methods that the Genève Convention would class as unlawful.
- ☐ To destroy and disrupt enemy forces, particularly those which may try to infiltrate the commander’s own positions or between neighboring positions.  

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☐ A standing patrol is used for watching over minefields and obstacles.  

(ONE MARK)

6) When talking about Fighting Patrols, which one of these statements is false?

☐ A fighting patrol is used for denying enemy patrols freedom of action in No Man’s land.

☐ These are patrols organized with sufficient strength and armament usually a minimum of two NCOs and nine cadets to accept combat in order to fulfill their role.

☐ A fighting patrol is used for carrying out raids.

☑ A fighting patrol is used obtaining details of enemy minefields and the extent of enemy positions.  

(ONE MARK)

7) Successful patrolling calls for a high standard of?

☐ Team work.

☐ Individual training.

☐ Initiative.

☑ All of the above.  

(ONE MARK)